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SENATE

REPORT
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RED ROCK CANYON NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA ESTABLISHMENT ACT OF 1990

OCTOBER 12 (legislative day, OCTOBER 2), 1990.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 4559]

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, to which was referred the Act (H.R. 4559) to establish the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment and recommends that the Act, as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area Establishment Act of 1990".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this Act, the term—

(a) "conservation area" means the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area established pursuant to section 3 of this Act;

(b) "public lands" has the meaning stated in section 103(e) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702(e)); and

(c) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSERVATION AREA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) In order to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the area in southern Nevada containing and surrounding the Red Rock Canyon and the unique and nationally important geologic, archeological, ecological, cultural, scenic, scientific, wildlife, riparian, wilderness, endangered species, and recreation resources of the public lands therein contained, there is established the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area.

(2) The conservation area shall consist of approximately 83,100 acres as generally depicted on a map entitled "Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area—Proposed" numbered NV-RRC-NCA-001 and dated June 1990.

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(3) The map referred to in paragraph (2) shall be on file and available for inspectionin the appropriate offices of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior.

(b) LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—(1) As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a legal description of the conservation area established by subsection (a) with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives, and such legal description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographic errors in the legal description.

(2) The legal description described in paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior.

(c) DISCREPANCIES.—In the case of any discrepancy between or among the map described in subsection (a), the amount of acreage stated in subsection (a), or the legal description filed by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (b), the map described in subsection (a) shall control any question concerning the boundaries of the conservation area.

SEC. 4. MANAGEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, shall, subject to valid existing rights, manage the conservation area to conserve, protect, and enhance the resources described in section 3 in accordance with this Act, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, and other applicable laws.

(b) HUNTING.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary shall permit hunting within the conservation area in accordance with the laws of the State of Nevada.

(2) The Secretary, after consultation with the Nevada Department of Wildlife, may issue regulations designating zones where and establishing when hunting shall not be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment.

(c) PREVENTIVE MEASURES.—Nothing in this Act shall preclude such measures as the Secretary deems necessary to prevent devastating fire or infestation of insects or disease within the conservation area.

(d) MECHANIZED VEHICLES.—Except when needed for administrative or emergency purposes, the use of mechanized vehicles in the conservation area shall be allowed only on roads and trails specifically designated for such as provided in the management plan prepared pursuant to section 5.

(e) LIMITS ON VISITATION AND USE.—The Secretary may limit the visitation and use of the conservation area as the Secretary finds appropriate for the protection of the resources of the conservation area.

SEC. 5. MANAGEMENT PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) Within three full fiscal years following the fiscal year in which the date of enactment of this Act occurs, the Secretary shall develop and transmit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives a general management plan for the conservation area, which shall describe the appropriate uses and development of the conservation area consistent with the purposes of this Act.

(2) The management plan described in paragraph (1) shall be developed with full public participation and shall include—

(A) an implementation plan for a continuing program of interpretation and public education about the resources and values of the conservation area;

(B) a proposal for administrative and public facilities to be developed, expanded, or improved for the conservation area including the Red Rock Canyon visitors center, to accommodate visitors to the conservation area;

(C) a cultural resources management plan for the conservation area, prepared in consultation with the Nevada State Historic Preservation Officer, with emphasis on the preservation of the resources in the conservation area and the interpretive, educational and long-term scientific use of those resources, giving priority to the enforcement of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa et seq.) and the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.) within the conservation area;

(D) a wildlife resource management plan for the conservation area prepared in consultation with appropriate departments of the State of Nevada and using previous studies of the area; and

(E) a recreation management plan, including non-motorized dispersed recreation opportunities for the conservation areas in consultation with appropriate departments of the State of Nevada.

(b) WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS.—Subject to section 7 of this Act, nothing in this Act is intended to alter the requirements of section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1782), or section 5(a) of the National Forest and Public Lands of Nevada Enhancement Act of 1988 (102 Stat. 2751), as those requirements apply to the lands within or adjacent to the conservation area as of the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 6. ACQUISITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) Within the conservation area, and subject to the provisions of this section, the Secretary is authorized to acquire lands and interests in lands by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange for Federal lands outside the conservation area, or transfer from another Federal agency with the concurrence of the head of the appropriate agency thereof.

(2) Lands or interests therein owned by the State of Nevada or a political subdivision thereof may be acquired by donation or exchange only.

(3) No privately owned lands or interests therein located within the conservation area may be acquired pursuant to this section except with the consent of the owner thereof.

(b) LAND EXCHANGES.—All exchanges pursuant to subsection (a) shall be made in a manner consistent with section 206 of the Federal Land Managemnet and Policy Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716).

SEC. 7. WITHDRAWAL.

Except as specifically authorized in this Act, and subject to valid existing rights, all Federal lands within the conservation area and all lands and interests therein which are acquired by the United States after the date of enactment of this Act for inclusion in the conservation area are withdrawn from all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws, from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws, and from operation under the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws, and all amendments thereto.

SEC. 8. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.

In order to encourage unified and cost-effective management and interpretation of natural and cultural resources in the conservation area, the Secretary is authorized and encouraged to enter into cooperative agreements with other Federal, State, and local agencies and nonprofit entities providing for the mangement and interpretation of natural and cultural resources in the conservation area.

SEC. 9. COORDINATED MANAGEMENT.

The Secretary shall coordinate the management of the conservation area with that of surrounding State and Federal lands in such a manner as best to meet the present and future needs of the American people.

SEC. 10. WATER.

(a) Within the conservation area designated by this Act, there is hereby reserved a quantity of water sufficient to fulfull the purposes for which the conservation area is established.

(b) The priority date of the water rights reserved in paragraph (a) shall be the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) The Secretary shall file a claim for the quantification of the water right reserved in paragraph (a) under the appropriate procedural requirements of law and shall take all steps necessary to protect such rights.

(d) The Federal water rights reserved by this Act shall be in addition to any water rights which may have been previously obtained by the United States for purposes other than for the conservation area.

(e) The Federal water rights reserved by this Act are specific to the conservation area designated by this Act. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as establishing a precedent with regard to any future designations, nor shall it constitute an interpretation of any other Act or any designation made pursuant thereto.

SEC. 11. NO BUFFER ZONES.

The Congress does not intend for the establishment of the conservation area to lead to the creation of protective perimeters or buffer zones around the conservation area. The fact that there may be activities or uses on lands outside the conservation area that would not be permitted in the conservation area shall not preclude such

activities or uses on such lands up to the boundary of the conservation area to the extent consistent with other applicable law.

SEC. 12. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

PURPOSE OF THE MEASURE

The purpose of H.R. 4559, as ordered reported, is to designate the 83,100-acre Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area in the State of Nevada.

BACKGROUND AND NEED

Red Rock Canyon is located approximately 20 miles west of Las Vegas, in Nevada's Mojave Desert. The area is rich in geologic, scenic, wildlife and recreational resources.

Red Rock Canyon is named for the brown, pink and reddish colors of the limestone and sandstone rock formations. Mount Wilson, the highest point in the area, rises over 7,000 feet above sea level. Red Rock Canyon contains a wide variety of geographic features, including desert valleys, sheer cliffs, numerous canyons, riparian areas and mountain forests.

The site has been home to several cultures, including the prehistoric Anasazi and Pueblo Indians, and later the Paiutes. The first European explorer, Francisco Garces, reached the area around 1776. More than 300 archeological sites have been recorded within the Red Rock area, containing pottery fragments, petroglyphs, cooking pits and rock shelters.

The area also provides habitat for a diverse wildlife population, ranging from large mammals such as desert bighorn sheep and wild horses and burros, to threatened reptiles such as the desert tortoise and Gila Monster. Several bird species inhabit the area, including the endangered peregrine falcon and the golden eagle.

In 1967, the Secretary of the Interior designated 62,000 acres of the areas as the Red Rock Canyon Recreational Lands, to be administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Since then, the area has been jointly managed by the BLM and the Nevada Division of State Parks.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

H.R. 4559, introduced by Congressman Bilbray, passed the House of Representatives by a voice vote on September 25, 1990. Companion legislation, S. 2464, was introduced in the Senate by Senators Reid and Bryan on April 19, 1990. The Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests held a hearing on S. 2464 on June 26, 1990.

At the business meeting on September 26, 1990, the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources ordered H.R. 4559, as amended, favorably reported.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS AND TABULATION OF VOTES

The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, in open business session on September 26, 1990, by a unanimous vote

of a quorum present, recommends that the Senate pass H.R. 4559, if amended as described herein.

The roll call vote on reporting the measure was 19 yeas, 0 nays, as follows:

YEAS	NAYS
Mr. Johnston	
Mr. Bumpers	
Mr. Ford	
Mr. Bradley	
Mr. Bingaman*	
Mr. Wirth*	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Heflin*	
Mr. Rockefeller	
Mr. Akaka*	
Mr. McClure	
Mr. Hatfield*	
Mr. Domenici	
Mr. Wallop	
Mr. Murkowski	
Mr. Nickles*	
Mr. Burns	
Mr. Garn*	
Mr. McConnell*	

* Indicates voted by proxy.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

During the consideration of H.R. 4559, the Committee adopted an amendment in the nature of a substitute. In addition to making technical, clarifying, and conforming changes, the Committee amendment makes the following substantive modifications.

First, the amendment provides that privately owned lands or interests therein which are within the conservation area may be acquired by the Secretary only on a willing seller basis.

Second, the Committee amendment modifies the language in the bill creating a Federal reserved water right. As amended, H.R. 4559 reserves a quantity of water sufficient to fulfill the purposes for which the conservation area is established, and establishes the date of enactment as the priority date for the water rights. This language is very similar to the water rights language contained in Public Law 101–195, the Nevada Wilderness Act of 1989, with certain conforming modifications.

Finally, the Committee notes that the James Hardie Gypsum Corporation operates a gypsum mine which lies immediately outside the boundaries of the conservation area. The amendment adds a provision clarifying that Congress does not intend for the establishment of the conservation area to lead to the creation of protective perimeters or buffer zones around the conservation area.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1 entitles the Act the "Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area Establishment Act of 1990."

Section 2 defines certain terms used in the bill.

Section 3 establishes the 83,100-acre Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area in Nevada, to be administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

Subsection (b) directs the Secretary of the Interior (the "Secretary") to file a legal description with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the U.S. Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the U.S. House of Representatives as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act.

Subsection (c) provides that in the case of any discrepancy between the map or the legal description, the map shall control any question with respect to the boundaries of the conservation area.

Section 4 sets forth the management provisions for the conservation area. Subsection (a) directs the Secretary, acting through the BLM, to manage the conservation area to conserve, protect, and enhance the conservation area's resources, subject to valid existing rights.

Subsection (b) provides that hunting is to be permitted within the conservation area in accordance with the laws of the State of Nevada, although the Secretary may designate no hunting zones within the area to provide for public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment.

Subsection (c) provides that nothing in this Act shall preclude the Secretary from taking measures necessary to prevent devastating fire or infestation of insects or disease.

Subsection (d) states that mechanized vehicles shall be restricted to roads and specifically designated trails within the conservation area, except when needed for administrative or emergency purposes.

Subsection (e) provides that the Secretary may limit the visitation and use of the conservation area as the Secretary finds appropriate for the protection of the resources of the conservation area.

Section 5(a) requires the Secretary to develop and transmit to the Congress a general management plan for the conservation area within 3 full fiscal years following the date of enactment of this Act.

Paragraph (a)(2) sets forth the specific subjects that the management plan is to address.

Subsection (b) clarifies that subject to the withdrawal provisions of section 7, nothing in this Act is intended to alter the wilderness study requirements contained in section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 or section 5(a) of the National Forest and Public Lands of Nevada Enhancement Act of 1988, as those Acts apply to lands within or adjacent to the conservation area.

Section 6 sets forth the land acquisition authority. Within the conservation area, the Secretary is authorized to acquire lands, and interests therein, by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or transfer from another Federal agency, with the concurrence of the head of the appropriate agency.

Paragraph (2) provides that lands or interests therein owned by the State of Nevada or a political subdivision thereof may only be acquired by donation or exchange.

Paragraph (3) states that no privately owned lands or interests therein may be acquired except with the consent of the owner thereof.

Subsection (c) provides that any lands or waters acquired by the United States within the boundaries of the conservation area after the date of enactment of this Act are to be incorporated into the boundaries of the conservation area and managed accordingly.

Section 7 withdraws, except as specifically authorized by this Act, all Federal lands within the boundaries of the conservation area from all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws, the mining laws, and from the mineral and geothermal leasing laws, including all amendments thereto.

Section 8 authorizes the Secretary to enter into cooperative agreements with the other Federal, State and local agencies and non-profit entities to provide for the management and interpretation of natural and cultural resources in the conservation area.

Section 9 directs the Secretary to coordinate the management of the conservation area with surrounding State and Federal lands in a manner to best meet the present and future needs of the American people.

Section 10 pertains to water rights for the conservation area.

Subsection (a) reserves to the United States "the amount of water sufficient to carry out the purposes for which the conservation area is established."

Subsection (b) provides that the priority date for such rights shall be the date of enactment of this Act.

Subsection (c) requires the Secretary to file a claim for the quantification of the water rights reserved in paragraph (a) under the appropriate procedural requirements of law and shall take all steps necessary to protect such rights.

Subsection (d) provides that the Federal water rights reserved by this Act shall be in addition to any water rights which may have been previously obtained by the United States for purposes other than for the conservation area.

Subsection (e) states that the Federal rights reserved by this Act are specific to the conservation area designated by this Act and that nothing in this Act shall be construed as establishing a precedent with regard to any future reservation of water rights, nor affect the interpretation of any other Act or designation made pursuant thereto.

Section 11 states that Congress does not intend for the establishment of the conservation area to lead to the creation of protective perimeters or buffer zones around the conservation area.

Section 12 authorizes the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

COST AND BUDGETARY CONSIDERATIONS

The following estimate of the cost of this measure has been provided by the Congressional Budget Office:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, October 10, 1990.

Hon. J. BENNETT JOHNSTON, Jr.,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has reviewed H.R. 4559, the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area Establishment Act of 1990, as amended and ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on September 26, 1990. We estimate that enactment of this legislation would result in additional costs to the federal government totaling approximately $2 million over the next five years, assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts.

H.R. 4559 would designate approximately 83,100 acres of land in Nevada as the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area. The act would require the Secretary of the Interior to manage the land as a conservation area, and to prepare, over the next three years, a management plan that describes appropriate uses and development for this area. This plan would address such aspects as the educational, cultural, and recreational uses for the land, as well as the protection of wildlife, wild horses, and burros. In addition, H.R. 4559 would reserve water to support the conservation area.

H.R. 4559 authorizes the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the act. Based on information from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), we estimate that managing the land as a conservation area, developing a management plan, purchasing or upgrading facilities, and other related activities will cost $300,000 to $400,000 annually over the 1991–1995 period. After preparing the management plan, BLM may incur additional costs, depending upon the goals developed as a result of the study.

Enactment of this legislation is not expected to have a significant effect on the budgets of state and local governments.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contacts are Theresa Gullo and Mary Maginniss, who can be reached at 226–2860.

Sincerely,

JAMES L. BLUM
(For Robert D. Reischauer, Director).

REGULATORY IMPACT EVALUATION

In compliance with paragraph 11(b) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee makes the following evaluation of the regulatory impact which would be incurred in carrying out H.R. 4559. The Act is not a regulatory measure in the sense of imposing Government-established standards or significant economic responsibilities on private individuals and businesses.

No personal information would be collected in administering the program. Therefore, there would be no impact on personal privacy.

Little, if any, additional paperwork would result from the enactment of H.R. 4559, as ordered reported.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS

On June 13, 1990, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources requested legislative reports from the Department of the Interior and the Office of Management and Budget setting forth executive views on S. 2464. These reports had not been received at the time the report on H.R. 4559 was filed. When the reports become available, the Chairman will request that they be printed in the Congressional Record for the advice of the Senate. The testimony provided by the Bureau of Land Management at the Subcommittee hearing follows:

STATEMENT OF CY JAMISON, DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

I appreciate the opportunity to appear here today to present the Department's views on S. 2464, a bill which would establish the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area in southern Nevada.

The resource values contained in the Red Rock Canyon area deserve the special management that designation as a National Conservation Area would provide. We support enactment of S. 2464, if it is amended. We offer these comments and suggested amendments to S. 2464.

TITLE I

It is important that the designation of the National Conservation Area in section 101(a)(1) be made subject to valid existing rights. This will clarify that a taking is not intended by the designation of the National Conservation Area.

TITLE II

There is no ceiling set on the amount or percentage of equalization payment that would be permitted. It is important that a limit be set on the amount of payment that can be made to equalize values. Preferably it should be along the lines of the 25 percent limit contained in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). We also note that the bill permits the Secretary to make exchanges for other than equal value. The criterion is public interest. Since under FLPMA all exchanges must be in the public interest and that is our established practice, it is questionable how the two provisions of section 202(b) can be implemented in fairness to all. We believe that all exchanges should be made on that basis of equal value.

We oppose that creation of a Federal reserved water right. If a water right is needed, it should be secured under State law. However, if Federal water right language remains, the bill should make it clear that such a right should be secured by filing a claim under the laws of the State of Nevada. This would more closely reflect the Administration's policy.

GENERAL

S. 2464 contains no provision for collection of fees. Collection of fees would be consistent with the Administration's goal of having users pay their fair share of the costs for the resources they use and enjoy. Such activity could be easily instituted in this case because there are a limited number of access points to Red Rock Canyon.

We recommend a technical correction to section 205. This section refers to "Secretaries." However, S. 2464 would apply only to the Secretary of the Interior. This would be corrected.

This concludes my prepared statement. I will be pleased to answer questions.

SUMMARY OF S. 2464

Section 101 would designate approximately 62,000 acres as the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area, to conserve, protect and enhance the unique and nationally important geologic, archeological, ecological, cultural, scenic, scientific and recreation resources of the public lands therein contained. It would require that legal descriptions be filed with the appropriate Committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Section 102 would direct the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary), through the BLM, to manage the area to conserve, protect, and enhance the resources, in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and other law including those relating to management of wild free roaming horses and burros on public lands. It provides for hunting and prohibits collecting wood for sale or other commercial purposes. Nothing in the Act would preclude measures to prevent fire or infestations of insects and diseases.

Section 201 of Title II would require that management plans for the area be completed and submitted to the Congress within 3 fiscal years following the fiscal year of enactment. The management plan would be required to be developed with full public participation, and would be required to include:

an implementaton plan for interpretation and public education;

a proposal for public facilities to be developed, expanded or improved, including the Red Rock Canyon visitor center;

a natural and cultural resource management plan;

a wildlife resource management plan;

a recreation management plan; and

a wild horse and burro management plan.

Section 201(b) would require the Secretary to review and recommend the suitability or nonsuitability of preserving 46,500 acres of the area as wilderness. Pending submission of a recommendation and until otherwise directed by the Congress, these lands would be managed so as to maintain their potential for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Section 202 would provide for the acquisition of lands, waters, or interests in lands and waters by donation, purchase, exchange, or transfer from another Federal agency. Acquisitions would be limit-

ed to lands within the area, or outside the boundary when required for access. Exchanges would be based on equal value and either party could pay or accept cash to equalize property values. If the parties agree to an exchange and the Secretary determines it is in the public interest, the exchange could be for other than equal value. Federally owned lands located within the conservation area could be transferred out of Federal ownership only in exchange for lands owned by the State or a political subdivision thereof. State lands could be acquired only by donation or exchange.

All lands acquired within the conservation area would be incorporated into the area and managed according to S. 2464 and other laws applicable to conservation areas.

Section 203 would withdraw, subject to valid and existing rights, all Federal lands from the operation of the public land laws and the mining, and mineral and geothermal leasing laws.

Under section 204, the Secretary would be encouraged to enter into cost effective cooperative agreements for the management and interpretation of natural and cultural resources.

Section 205 would require the Secretary to coordinate management of the lands with surrounding State and Federal lands in a manner best to meet the present and future needs of the American people.

Under section 206, the Congress would expressly reserve to the United States the amount of water reasonably required to carry out the purposes for which the area is established. The priority date of this right would be the date of enactment of this bill. Valid or existing water rights, or applications, would not be disturbed. Section 206(c) would provide that nothing in this bill shall be construed as establishing a precedent to any future reservation of water rights, or affecting the interpretation of any other Act or any reservation of water rights.

Section 207 would define the term "public lands" and section 208 would provide for appropriations authority.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 12 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee notes that no changes in existing law are made by the Act H.R. 4559, as ordered reportd.

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